

PRICE ONE CENT.

HANDSOMENESS AND MANNERS AS ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS WITH WOMEN.

We make the following extracts from an article
in the "Success" in the December number of
the *Cornhill Magazine*:

"It has been said that 'any man may have
any woman.' The meaning of which I hold to
be, that the persevering pursuit of any ob-
ject must eventually be crowned with success.
Laborem omnia vincit, as the copy-book text has
it, as the proverb of well-nigh every country
have it in other words. To set your minds
resolutely upon the accomplishment of any
purpose, is to go half way to its attainment.
Now, it commonly happens, to pursue the illu-
stration wherewith I commenced this passage,
that they who are most successful with women,
are not the handsomest men. And the reason
of this is obvious: Handsome men rely over-
much on their handsomeness.

"To use a metaphor, rather expressive than
eloquent, they expect all the pretty women will
'jump down their throats.' But pretty women
will not jump down their throats. This pro-
cess of degeneration is not effected by them. They
have no notion of being quick, abominable,
and they must be won—bravely, laboriously, and
with a becoming sense of what is due them.
Are we to think that we have only to sit
quietly in our easy chairs, to tairl our mous-
taches?

"Beauty is a divine gift; let whosoever pos-
sess it be thankful. Madame de Stael, one of
the most gifted of mortals, said that she would
surrender all she possessed in exchange for it.
But Madame de Stael was a woman; and I am
now writing about men. Everybody knows
that men care more about personal beauty in
the other sex than women do; and for this
reason, that pleasant sights and sweet sounds,
and everything soft and gentle, is a delight and
refreshment to them.

"But the ordinary environments of women
are soft and gentle. They lead comparatively
passive lives; and that which most fascinates
them in the other sex is a sense of active power.
What is softness and smoothness to them?
Bless them, they like the grit. Even the hard
lines of a man's face—the pallor, nay, the less
interesting sallowness of his cheek—are inter-
esting to them if they denote power. I repeat
that personal beauty is a great gift, even to a
man. But it is only as an accompaniment to
other gifts that it contributes to success.
Everybody knows what Wilkes, the ugliest man
in England, said to Townsend, the handsomest.
And it was not a mere idle boast.

"Whether you govern best by a reserved,
dignified demeanor, or by an open, cheery
manner, may be a question. Each has its occa-
sional deviations into the system of the other. The
genialities of stern men, and the asperities of
genial ones, are each very impressive in their
way. Indeed, the question of manner in con-
nection with my present topic of discourse is
one of such high importance that I cannot sum-
marily dismiss it. do not say that it is a
thing to be studied. To lay down any rules on
the subject is a vain thing. People who shape
their outward behaviour with elaborate design
generally overreach themselves.

"Nothing but a really natural manner is gen-
uinely successful in the long run. Now, the
natural manner of some people is good—of
others, hopelessly bad, though there may be lit-
tle difference in the good beneath. It is hard
that we should be prejudiced by what is mere-
ly superficial; but we are. I have heard it
said that this is not prejudice, for the manner
is the outward and visible sign of the man.
But there are very excellent people in the world
with manners the reverse of pleasant—people
shy and reserved, or brusque and boorish, with
whom personal intercourse is by no means a
delight. Others, again, there are, with whom
half an hour's talk is like an invigorating
bath of sunshine. In this last there is an ele-
ment of success. There is another successful
manner, too—one which impresses every one
with a sense of your power. If you have both
a manner at once gracious and powerful, you
have everything that you can wish as an out-
ward aid to you.

"A thoroughly good manner will often do
much to neutralize the ill effect of an unpre-
possessing appearance. But an ill-favored
countenance may be a stumbling block at the
outset that is never surmounted. It repels at
the first start. There are people described as
'unpresentable,' who have giants to contend
against at their first start in life. When they
have once made their way in the world, the in-
significance or grotesqueness of their appear-
ance is a matter of no moment. Nay, indeed,
they may not unfairly assign some additional
credit to the man who has forced his way to the
front, in spite of all physical defects and per-
sonal drawbacks. But it is an awful thing for
a young beginner to have to contend against
the impediments of a bad face, an insignificant
or an ungainly figure, and a bad manner in the
presence of others."

POPULATION TO SQUARE MILES.—The cen-
sus of 1860 shows the following as the popu-
lation of the various States, compared with the
square miles of area in each: Massachusetts,
169.9; Rhode Island, 145.5; New Jersey, 98.1;
Connecticut, 96.9; New York, 34.5; Maryland,
62.4; Pennsylvania, 61.8; Ohio, 58.5; Dela-
ware, 53.0; New Hampshire, 46.6; Indiana,
39.9; Vermont, 39.4; Illinois, 30.9; Kentucky,
30.7; Virginia, 26.0; Tennessee, 25.2; South
Carolina, 25.1; North Carolina, 21.8; Ala-
bama, 19.9; Georgia, 18.2; Missouri, 12.0;
Maine, 17.9; Louisiana, 17.1; Mississippi,
16.8; Wisconsin, 14.4; Michigan, 13.3; Iowa,
13.3; Arkansas, 8.3; Florida, 2.4; California,
2.0; Minnesota, 2.0; Texas, 1.9; Kansas, 1.5;
Oregon, .5.

REMEDY FOR GROWING NAILS.—It is stated
by a correspondent of the *Medical and Surgical
Journal* that a cauterization with hot lotion is
an immediate cure for growing nails. He says:

"The patient on whom I tried this was a
young lady who had been unable to put on a
shoe for several months, and decidedly the
worst case I had ever seen. The disease had
been of long standing. The edge of the nail
was deeply undermined; the granulations
formed a high ridge, partly covered with skin,
and pus constantly oozing from the root of
the nail; the whole toe was swollen, and ex-
tremely tender and painful. My mode of pro-
ceeding was this: I put a very small piece of

tallow in a spoon and heated it over a lamp
until it became very hot, dropping two or three
drops between the nail and granulations. The
effect was almost magical. Pain and tenderness
were at once relieved, and in a few days the
granulations were all gone, the diseased
parts dry and destitute of feeling, and the edge
of the nail exposed so as to admit of being
pared without any inconvenience. The cure
was complete, and the trouble never returned.
I have tested this plan repeatedly since, with the
same satisfactory results. The operation
causes little or no pain, if the tallow is properly
heated."

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE IN 1812—HIS MANNER AND APPEARANCE.

Henry Brevoort, the friend of Washington
Irving, some years ago wrote this sketch of
Napoleon Bonaparte:

"The minutest circumstances connected with
the man 'whose deeds have eclipsed all past
fame, and rendered all future doubtful,' is now
become historical. The writer of this sketch
happened to be in Paris during the spring of
1812, when, although negotiations were going
on between Prince Kourakin and the Minister
of Foreign Affairs, every one knew that war
with Russia had been decreed in the mind of
Napoleon. Day after day large bodies of
troops, of every arm, arrived and departed to-
wards the north, after having been reviewed by
the Emperor.

"Nothing could exceed the splendid equip-
ment, martial bearing, and enthusiasm of the
Imperial Guard, waving their glittering eagles
as they defied by thousands before their in-
vincible leader in the Champ de Mars. Officers
who had just returned from the deserted war-
fare in Spain, spoke of the conquest of Russia
as a frolic of a few months, from which they
were to return crowned with fresh laurels of
victory.

"They indulged in the most absurd specu-
lations concerning the incidents and perils of the
approaching campaign, and seemed as ignorant
as they were regardless of all the horrors
which awaited them in their final retreat
through the frozen plains of Russia. On the
morning of the 9th of May, the tri-colored
banner of France no longer floated above the
palace of the Tuilleries. Napoleon had de-
parted with the Empress for Dresden, to play
the part of the 'King of Kings.'"

"The evening preceding, I saw him at the
Grand Opera, which was then in the Rue Rich-
elieu. The Emperor and Empress occupied
the front of the box; behind them stood rows
of officers of the Imperial household, in bril-
liant costumes, and the two adjoining boxes
were filled with *dames d'honneur* and distin-
guished courtiers.

"The Emperor entered the theatre in the
midst of the performance. The whole audi-
ence arose to salute him, which he acknowl-
edged by a slight inclination of his head be-
fore he took his seat. He remained until the
ballet was nearly ended, and then took leave
with the same careless ceremony with which
he entered. He appeared to take no interest
in what was passing upon the stage, except for
a few moments, when Gardelle and Bigottini
danced a *pas de deux*. His glass was con-
stantly in use, directed to all parts of the
theatre, as if he were intent upon examining the
face of every individual present.

"Occasionally he raised his hand, without
turning his head, to receive his snuff-box from
the chamberlain who stood up behind him in
watchful attendance. Not a word was uttered
by him to the Empress, nor to any other person
in the box. It was evident, from the restles-
sness of his manner, that his mind was pre-
occupied with far-away scenes; and if the dark
curtain of futurity could have been lifted for
a moment, what scenes and events would he not
have beheld?

"Being very near, I kept my eyes riveted upon
him. He was in a plain uniform of blue, with
red cuffs and white facings, and wore the grand
cross of the Legion of Honor. His person
was rather corpulent, but seemed muscular and
active. His blue gray eye was deep set in his
head, and occasionally threw out vivid flashes
of expression. His forehead was broad and
smooth, and his temples thinly covered with
dark brown hair.

"His nose was firmly set and finely formed,
and his mouth and chin were the model of
classical beauty. His visage was square, and
his neck very short. His complexion was
healthy, but colorless; his beard of a bluish
tinge. His face and expression were calm and
grave, more benignant than commanding, and
bore the aspect of sculptured Grecian marble.

"Now and then his features relaxed from their
habitual expression of melancholy into a smile
of exquisite sweetness and good nature. His
small triangular cocked hat lay beside him,
and his hand, which was small, white, and
plump, frequently rested on the cushion before
him. Although I had often seen him before,
my mind always recurring to his appearance on
that memorable evening.

"I saw before me the mysterious being whose
genius had exalted him to the summit of hu-
man power, and whose hand swayed the desti-
nies of the civilized world. I beheld him at
the very apex of his glory, at the moment of
his departure upon his immortal campaign,
which shattered his power and hastened his
downfall.

"I find it difficult to analyze the sensations
which passed through my mind while standing
in the presence of a man whose fame filled the
universe, and in whom alone seemed embodied
the power of moving the world. It excited
emotions of sublimity akin to those felt upon
seeing Mount Blanc or the Falls of Niagara;
but more intense, more active, more reflective.

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION—TEACH- ERS' HOMESTEAD.

The attention of the people of their respec-
tive States, Territories, and District of Colum-
bia, is respectfully invited to the subject of
appending a *Teachers' Homestead* to each com-
mon school in their respective school districts,
as an enduring measure of American civiliza-
tion.

As there is much said of reconstructing our
institutions, what is there in the institutions
of other nations which we can adopt and Ameri-
canize? Establish in the school and school
district an American institute and miniature
republic, in which the science of self-govern-
ment and of representative government will be
the study and the art of a people, each citizen
a legislator, the people professors.

From England, adopt the high moral char-
acter of the people in the time of Alfred, viz:

security of person and property, arbitration as
now existing among merchants, and working
men's colleges.

From Scotland, take church libraries, and
wide roads.

From Ireland, take model farm schools, and
moral suasion.

From France, premiums for merit among
women and men.

From Spain, the planting of the seeds of
choice fruits on the road side, so that the pass-
ers-by may eat of the ripe fruits; and the pas-
sage of the woods and mountains with sheep,
attended by shepherds and shepherds' dogs.

From Germany, a *teachers' homestead*, with
a model garden, a model orchard, and model
farm at the school, from which the pupils may
take plants of the finest fruits, vegetables, and
flowers, which they have learned to grow, to
each family in the school district; good edu-
cation, good morals, industry, with kind, pleas-
ant manners; for beginners, long credits, and
easy payments on the purchase of homesteads
and portions for young married women.

From the Turks, truth and honesty.

From Switzerland, industrial universities,
as established by Fellenberg.

From Canada, normal and model schools,
school and school district libraries, to which
county, State, and Congressional documents
may be sent, thus making them the property
of the people, in their respective district lib-
raries, and not the property of the politicians, as
now. The late election and secession mobs,
and political intolerance, have lessened the
confidence of the friends of universal suffrage
and reform in England and elsewhere, in
our institutions, and in man's capacity for
self-government.

Will not the adoption of this proposition re-
store confidence, and awaken stronger hopes in
republican institutions and in man's capacity
for self-government?

Will our adopted citizens help to establish
model institutions of their respective father-
lands, and thus initiate such improvements?

WARREN AND MARION.

P. S. The attention of the people of the United
States is respectfully invited to the subject
of establishing an American Church, without
clergy; with a short, written service, after
which, to be open to fathers, mothers, and
others, to offer prayer, counsel, and to give ex-
hortation.

"The working men of England are trying,
from various motives, and in various ways, to
educate themselves. Some of them hope that their
class may obtain greater influence in the Legis-
lature. They desire that it should qualify itself
for that position, by the study of laws and his-
tory. Some of them think that there are many
maxims of morality, current among us, which
tend to divide and degrade them. They wish to
find out the true principle which binds men to-
gether, and shows them what objects they are to
live for. Some are impressed strongly with the
mischiefs that come to them from their ignorance
of the causes which produce disease, and of the
best means of securing health. Some wish to
understand better the machinery with which they
are working. Some feel that a blessing it would
be to them, if they could use their voices in sing-
ing, and their hands in drawing."

"Some are puzzled with a number of doubts
about the world within them, which they dare
not stifle, and through which they long to see
their way."

"Our college consists of a principal, a council
of teachers, and students. The government and
management of the affairs of the college is vested
in the principal and council of teachers, with
a casting vote in the principal. Eligibility—six-
teen years of age, to read and write, and to know
the first four rules of arithmetic."—*Transactions of
the National Association for the Promotion of Social
Science in England, 1859, 1860.*

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chasing elsewhere, as our prices are lower than
at any other house in town. feb 28-6m

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Syrup, the only instrument that can to a certainty
detect the slightest murmur of the respiratory
organs.

This is of great importance to Dr. SCHENCK,
to know the exact condition of the lungs, whether
it is Tuberculous, Pulmonary, Bronchial, Pleu-
ritic, or Dyspeptic Consumption, and whether it
is both lungs or only one that are diseased.

It requires constant and long practice to be-
come familiar with every sound or rattling of a
diseased bronchial tube. Patients come to Dr.
SCHENCK to get examined that have been ex-
amined by their family physician, who told them
that their lungs were almost gone; when, by a
close examination with the Respirometer, it is
often found that it is an affection of the bron-
chial tube, and by getting a healthy action of
the liver and tone to the stomach, the sufferer is
soon restored to health. Sometimes medicine
will stop a cough, but it is certain death to the pa-
tient. It attacks the liver, stops the circulation
of the blood; hemorrhage follows, and, in fact,
stopping the action of the very organs that
caused the cough.

Liver complaints and Dyspepsia are the causes
of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Per-
sons are at this time complaining with dull pain
in the side, bowels sometimes constive and some-
times too loose, tongue coated, pain in the shoul-
der blades sometimes very restless, and at other
times drowsy; everything that is eaten lies
heavy on the stomach; acidity, belching up
wind. Hundreds are complaining at this time
in this way. Let them take a heavy cold, and
before they get rid of it, then, another, then
the time to know what to do, then is the time to
go to Dr. SCHENCK and get your lungs exam-
ined, which is the time to know what cough med-
icine will stop a cough is certain death to the pa-
tient. Let them take a heavy cold, and then
the lungs, liver, and stomach, are all put into an
inactive state, and before the patient is aware
of his situation, the lungs are a mass of sores,
and death must soon follow.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is an ex-
pectorant which does not contain any opium,
nor anything calculated to check a cough sud-
denly, but, when assisted by the SEAWED
Tonic, to improve the tone of the stomach, and
restore a healthy action of the digestive organs,
with the MANDRAKE PILLS, to bring about a
healthy action of the liver. When these are taken
together, or as indicated, they are sure to
bring the constitution back to a healthy state
when affected by any of the above diseases. Dr.
SCHENCK believes that too much cannot be said
in favor of the curative powers of the MAN-
DRAKE PILLS. Their action is peculiar, but
certain, in all cases of torpid bowels or diseased
liver, which is too frequently the primary cause
of a broken-down condition of the whole system,
and often passes under the name of CONSUMP-
TION, when that disease does not exist at all, or
if it does, is readily curable by a proper atten-
tion to restoring a healthy action of the stomach,
liver, and other functions, whose duty it is to
eliminate and carry off the unhealthy deposits
which clog and render sluggish the wheels of the
animal organism.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup will prolong life
sometimes several months, by keeping the bron-
chial tubes free from the putrid matter which
impedes their functions, when the lungs are too
far gone to cure. There is no medicine that can
cure Consumption when both lungs are much
diseased, and Dr. Schenck would rather every
one would know their true condition before tak-
ing his medicine.

He treats no diseases but those of the Lungs,
Liver, and Stomach, and makes no charges for
advice, or examining lungs in the ordinary way,
or as physicians generally do, but for a thorough
examination with the Respirometer he charges
three dollars, and wishes every one, rich or poor,
that has a Cough, Pain in the Side or Shoulder-
blade, troubled with Constiveness or Diarrhoea,
Sallow Complexion, Loss of Appetite, Low Spi-
rit, Restlessness at Night, or any other disease
leading to Consumption, to call on him as above
and get his advice.

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MANDRAKE PILLS will remove the cause of this
great terror of the country—Consumption.

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the third Wednesday of each month, at his rooms
at the Avenue House. S. B. WAITE, corner of
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